

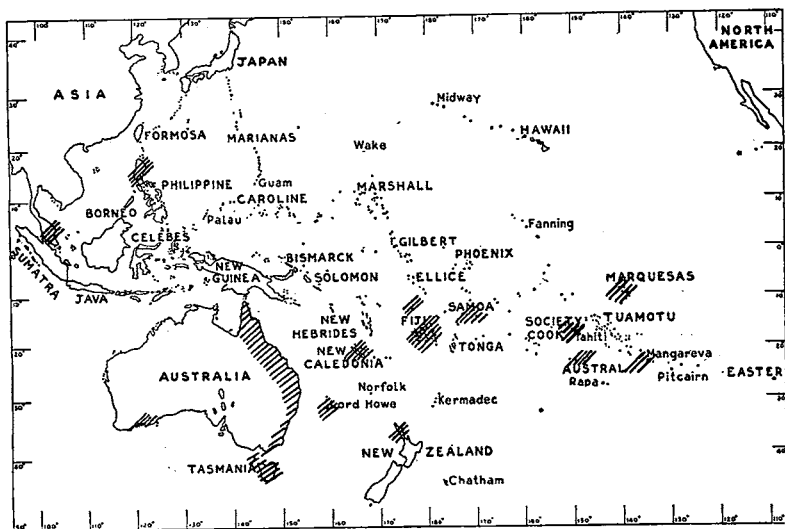
**New Ampagia Weevils From New Caledonia
and the Philippines**
(Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of October 9, 1944)

THE cryptorhynchine weevil genus *Ampagia* Pascoe, 1870, has heretofore not been recorded from the Philippine Islands, and the description of a new species from that archipelago fills a gap in our knowledge of the distribution of the group. With the three new species described in this paper, there are now 48 described species in the genus. The appended map shows the distribution of the genus as it is now known.



Map showing the known distribution of the weevil genus *Ampagia*.

***Ampagia luzonae*, new species (figs. 5, 6)**

Male. Derm piceous to black, alutaceous to coarsely reticulate below, comparatively shiny above; antennae, tarsi and most of the first abdominal ventrite reddish brown; dorsum densely clothed with large, rounded, flat, thin, closely

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appressed, imbricated squamae which normally completely conceal the derm; background scaling brown or brownish fawn colored with a slight iridescent cast, with the following color pattern: head and rostrum brown with a small, obscure area of darker scaling at top of crown which may perhaps not always be present; pronotum concolorous with the elytra but with a white median vitta; elytra with an elongate, common fascicle of nearly black, closely packed, erect or suberect setae or modified scales extending from the scutellum back to a distance equal to one-half the length of the pronotum on the first two intervals, this followed at a distance almost equal to its length by a small, irregular, probably variable patch of dark colored squamae, and with an oblique fascia beginning on interval two just before this last-mentioned dark patch and extending toward the humeri over intervals two to four inclusive, but perhaps variable in its length, elsewhere almost concolorous brown but with some rather obscure patches of dark and pale scales laterad and caudad; scaling on the legs predominantly brown; scaling below white.

Head with the interocular area flattened, with a row of large, erect, stout, spatulate setae along the inner margins of the eyes; crown without setae.

Rostrum with numerous erect setae, similar to those along the inner margins of the eyes, between and behind the antennae; the squamae dwindling away rapidly beyond the antennae; densely set with small, but rather coarse punctures beyond the antennae; with a fine, rather vague median carina extending from near the interocular area to beyond the antennae.

Antennae with the scape as long as the first two funicular segments, bearing a few fine setae; first funicular segment about as long as two plus three, two about as long as three plus four, four slightly transverse, the following segments each slightly broader; club as long as or slightly longer than funicular segments three to seven inclusive.

Prothorax (measured from directly above) slightly broader than long (49:43), broadest at extreme base; base only slightly sinuous; sides almost straightly narrowed from base to the broadly rounded apex which is about three-fifths as broad as the base; longitudinal dorsal contour evenly arcuate, not continuous with that of the elytra; punctures small, distinct, separated by about their own diameters on the disk, not evident unless the scaling is removed; squamae above the fore coxae about as broad as the breadth of the second antennal segment; dorsum with very conspicuous, large, erect, peg-like, subspatulate or clavate setae scattered from near base to apex.

Elytra not quite three-fourths as broad as long, broadest at a distance about equal to the breadth of the first three intervals behind the base, twice as long as the pronotum when measured from the side from the scutellum to the apex, its lateral outlines not continuous with those of the prothorax; the first two intervals slightly elevated at the base for a distance equal to about one-half the length of the pronotum to bear the common, ovate fascicle; striae narrow, showing faintly through the scaling, stria ten reaching to near the apex; stria punctures small or moderate in size, even on the sides, evidently not bearing distinct setae; the intervals bearing conspicuous, stout, erect, straight setae similar to those on the pronotum, most numerous on the odd-numbered intervals.

Legs with the dorsal angle of the hind femora about 115 degrees, its great-

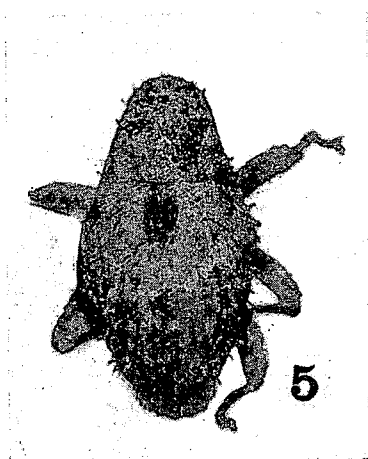
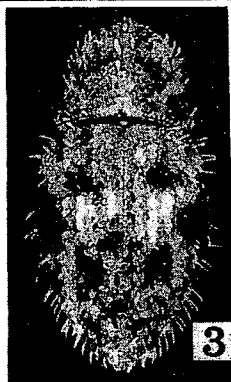
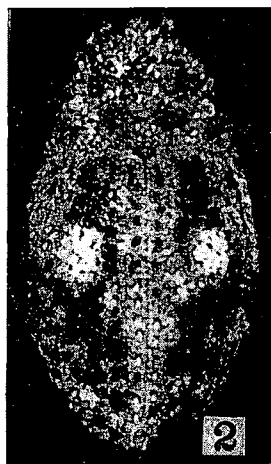
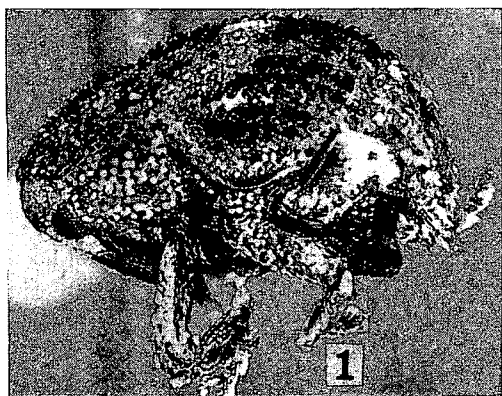
LEGEND FOR FIGURES

Figs. 1 and 2, Dorsal and lateral views of *Ampagia williamsorum*, new species.

Figs. 3 and 4, Dorsal and lateral views of *Ampagia setiger*, new species.

Figs. 5 and 6, Dorsal and lateral views of *Ampagia luzonae*, new species.

(Photographs 1-4 by W. Twigg-Smith of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, and 5 and 6 made at the U. S. National Museum, and reproduced by courtesy of L. L. Buchanan.)



est breadth divided into its greatest length equals about 1.8; squamae and setae mostly oval.

Sternum with the ventral margin of the mesosternal receptacle broad, squamose on the sides, setose at the middle, the posterior vertical median line carinate; metasternum reticulate, broadly concave, the anterior margin elevated, the intercoxal areas mostly clothed with large ovate and broadly lanceolate squamae, pleural areas with the scales smaller than those above the coxae on the pronotum.

Abdomen with the first ventrite about as long as the remainder of the abdomen along the median line, flattened but not distinctly concave in the middle in the male, its anterior median process distinctly inverted-V-shaped; the median plate marked off by distinct, well-impressed, coarse, straight lines, alutaceous and punctate, the punctures bearing prostrate setae which are elongate-oval and subsquamiform basad but become hair-like behind; ventrite two with large, oval or round appressed squamae; ventrites three and four each with a single, complete row of large oval scales; ventrite five twice as broad as long, with similar large scales but with hair-like setae caudad.

Length: 3.0 mm.; breadth: 1.5 mm.

Philippine Islands. Holotype male (United States National Museum no. 57245) collected by McGregor at Irisan, Benguet Province, Luzon, and without additional information.

This is an ordinary-looking member of the genus, but distinct from any of the previously described species. The low, dark, basal median fascicle on the elytra is distinctive.

THE NEW CALEDONIAN SPECIES

There have been heretofore three species of *Ampagia* recorded from New Caledonia; they were described by Lea (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 77: 192-194, 1929). All of these were found in the vicinity of Noumea, but I have not seen them. However, from their descriptions it appears that each is quite distinct from the two species now before me.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

1. First elytral interval at least in part glabrous..... 2
- First elytral interval entirely and densely clothed with scales 3
- 2(1). Setae of dorsum long, erect, bristling; first elytral interval glabrous, polished; scutellum minute.....
.....*cribricollis* Lea.
- Setae of dorsum comparatively short, curved, more decumbent than erect; first elytral interval only partly glabrous; scutellum, comparatively large for the genus, truncate in front.....*seticurva* Lea.
- 3(1). Metasternum with a distinct granule between the mesocoxae and the elytra.....*granulifera* Lea.
- Metasternum without such a granule on each side..... 4

- 4(3). Dorsal setae distinctly erect, bristling, comparatively long and slender (fig. 3).....**setiger** Zimmerman.
 Dorsal setae stout, comparatively short, curved, more decumbent than erect (fig. 1)..**williamsorum** Zimmerman.

***Ampagia williamsorum*, new species (figs. 1, 2)**

Derm piceous to black, antennae, tarsi and first ventrite more reddish brown, alutaceous to rather coarsely reticulate beneath, shiny above, when exposed; dorsum densely clothed with medium-sized, closely packed or imbricated, rounded, somewhat convex, finely striated squamae that conceal the derm; background scaling brown or brownish fawn-colored with slight iridescent reflections, and with the following color pattern: scales and setae at the base of the rostrum and the line of suberect setae along the inner margin of each eye white, squamae of the interocular area darker brown than the somewhat golden brown of the crown; pronotum with a small patch of a few (about three to six) white scales behind the middle before elytral interval four and with some scattered white setae, a dark apical area at each side of the median line, a large, dark, rather obscurely marked vitta on either side of the median line from the base to the middle or slightly beyond and a dark band on the sides before elytral intervals six or seven, excepting for the erect white setae, most of the other erect setae are black; elytra with most of the erect setae in the intervals black, some brown, and some white, with a basal black blotch on interval three encroaching onto intervals two and four followed by a conspicuous white patch centered on stria three and extending over striae two and four, then an extensive, irregular, variable area of black scales extending from interval two obliquely forward to the sides near the humeral area but not encroaching on the first interval and its most anterior extension not clearly defined from directly above owing to the convexity of the elytra; scaling on the legs mostly pale and dark brown, hind femora largely white at base and apex with a distinctly contrasting brown transverse band which extends to the lower apex; scaling below white.

Head with the interocular area flattened, with a row of large, broad, spatulate, white, fluted setae along the inner edge of each eye and a few such setae extending from the base of the rostrum onto the disk; crown with no distinct setae except for some dark ones adjacent to the interocular area.

Rostrum with mostly large, erect or suberect squamae and squamiform setae together with a few slender ones at the base; alutaceous and reticulate, densely punctate to the apex, less coarsely so in the female than in the male.

Antennae with the scape as long or slightly longer than the first two funicular segments combined; funicular segment one about as long as two plus three, segment two about as long as three plus four, the succeeding segments each more transverse, seven about twice as broad as long; club as long as the preceding four funicular segments.

Prothorax (measured from directly above) transverse, but not appearing obviously so (20:25 and 19:23 in the types), broadest at the extreme base; base only slightly sinuous, sides nearly straight, only slightly arcuate to the broadly rounded apex which is more than three-fifths as broad as the base; longitudinal dorsal contour almost evenly and rather strongly convex, slightly, but obviously discontinuous in outline with the elytra; punctures medium-sized, dense, those on the disk closer together than their diameters, not obvious unless the scales are removed; the larger squamae above the fore coxae each about as broad as the second funicular segment; dorsum with numerous, conspicuous, curved, spatulate, anteriorly inclined setae from base to apex.

Elytra ovate, about three-fourths as broad as long, broadest slightly behind the base, slightly more than twice as long as the pronotum when measured on the side from the scutellum to the apex, the lateral outlines only slightly discontinuous with those of the prothorax; the first two intervals hardly per-

ceptibly elevated basad; striae narrow, faintly showing through the scaling, the punctures small, excepting those basad on the sides, and bearing small, prostrate, usually white setae, stria ten extending to near the apex; the intervals bearing distinct, spatulate setae which are not erect but curved and inclined backward.

Legs with the dorsal angle of the hind femora approaching a right angle, its greatest breadth divided into its greatest length equals about 1.7, squamae and setae large, broadly oval.

Sternum with the ventral margin of the mesosternal receptacle moderately broad, squamose and setose, the posterior vertical median line narrowly carinate; metasternum strongly concave in both sexes, coarsely reticulate, anterior margin strongly elevated, punctate, setose and squamose between the coxae; the squamae on the pleura only slightly smaller than those on the pronotum above the fore coxae.

Abdomen with the first ventrite approximately as long as the remainder of the abdomen along the median line, concave in both sexes, coarsely reticulate, punctures coarsest basad, bearing broad squamae basad which become more slender caudad and mesad to give way to hair-like setae, the anterior median border broadly and very flatly inverted-V-shaped, nearly subtruncate, the median plate bounded by a well-impressed slightly curved line, with oval or round scales on the sides behind the line; ventrite two with large oval or round squamae borne from punctures which are most numerous on the sides but extend entirely across the ventrite; ventrites three and four with one to a few setae at the sides only; ventrite five about twice as broad as long in the female, not quite twice as broad as long in the male, punctate, densely clothed with large rounded squamae which give way to some erect, fine hairs at the middle behind.

Length: 2.75-3.0 mm.; breadth: 1.4-1.5 mm.

New Caledonia. Holotype male, beaten from branches of *Acacia laurifolia* Willd. at Noumea, August 26, 1940, and allotype female beaten from the same host in the hills behind Noumea, August 16, 1940. Both specimens were collected by F. X. Williams and are stored in the type collection of Bishop Museum.

On this broadly oval species, which may be distinguished from its New Caledonian associates by the characters summarized in the key, the two patches of white scales on the elytra appear to the unaided eyes as two rounded dots which interrupt the black scaling on either side of the sutural intervals which (the intervals, that is) appear as a brown stripe.

It gives me pleasure to dedicate this species to my friends Dr. and Mrs. Francis X. Williams who together made an entomological reconnaissance survey of New Caledonia in 1940.

***Ampagia setiger*, new species (figs. 3, 4)**

Male. Derm reddish brown to piceous, ventral surfaces alutaceous or finely reticulate, shiny above, when exposed; dorsum densely clothed with closely packed squamae which conceal the derm, the squamae appearing microscopically granulate so as to produce an iridescence and not or indistinctly striated; those on the first interval smaller and denser basad than on the other intervals where they are similar in size and shape to those on the pronotum; background scaling pale brown and fawn, and with the following color pattern: scales and setae on the rostrum and interocular area yellowish white, crown bronzy brown; prothorax with some white scales on the sides, and the pronotum

tum with a few white scales before the scutellum and a small patch of two or three scales (probably variable) behind the middle and before elytral intervals five or six, and with a black basal area before elytral intervals two to six which may be vaguely sub-inverted-V-shaped; elytra with a small black patch centering on interval three and extending onto intervals two and four just before the basal third, this followed by a scattering of white squamae, and with an irregular, variable area of black patches extending from or near the suture at about the caudal third obliquely forward and expanding toward the outer fore corner of each elytron, setae mixed brown, black and white, the squamae in the striae punctures white and distinct; scaling on the legs white and pale brown, the hind femora with an oblique band of pale brown from the dorsal edge to lower apex with pale scales on each side; scaling below white.

Head with the interocular area flattened, with large concave scales continued from the base of the rostrum, with one or two rows of large, erect, spatulate setae on either side and across the lower part of the crown which otherwise is mostly free of setae.

Rostrum in the male closely set with large squamae to beyond the antennae and with numerous smaller squamae, setiform squamae and setae from there to the apex, with numerous large, erect setae from the base to beyond the antennae; closely punctate.

Antennae with the scape about as long as the first three funicular segments combined, about as broad at apex as the length of the second funicular segment; first funicular segment nearly as long as the following three segments together, second funicular segment slender, about as long as three plus four, the following segments each slightly broader, the seventh less than twice as broad as long; club as long as the preceding five funicular segments.

Prothorax (measured from directly above) transverse, but not appearing so (33:28, holotype, 37:32, paratype), broadest at the extreme base, thence nearly straightly narrowed to the rounded apex which is about five-sevenths as broad as the slightly sinuous base; longitudinal dorsal contour evenly convex, obviously discontinuous with the dorsal elytral outline; punctures small at the base but becoming large and more elongate-oval cephalad, mostly closer together than their diameters, not obvious unless the scales are removed; the larger squamae above the fore coxae each about as broad as the first funicular segment; dorsum with numerous, large, nearly straight, erect, spatulate setae.

Elytra ovate, broadest just behind the humeri, about two-thirds as broad as long and a little more than twice as long as the pronotum when measured from the side from the scutellum to apex, the lateral outlines slightly discontinuous with those of the prothorax; the first intervals each slightly elevated basad; striae narrow, their punctures small and well-isolated on the disk, bearing distinct, prostrate, elongate-oval squamae, the outer stria terminating above the hind margin of the metacoxae and with coarse, close punctures from there to the base; the intervals each bearing a row of long, erect, slightly curved spatulate setae.

Legs with the dorsal angle of the hind femora nearly a right angle, its greatest breadth divided into its greatest length equals about 1.5; squamae and setae large on all femora, the setae slanting, similar to those on the dorsum.

Sternum with the ventral margin of the mesosternal receptacle moderately broad, squamose, the posterior median vertical line cariniform; metasternum strongly concave, finely reticulate, anterior margin elevated between the coxae, not distinctly punctate, setose and squamose only between the coxae; the squamae on the pleura mostly distinctly smaller than those on the sides of the pronotum.

Abdomen with the first ventrite slightly shorter than the remainder of the

abdomen along the median line, disk broadly concave, alutaceous or finely reticulate, finely punctate, the punctures bearing prostrate, fine setae or slender, squamiform setae, without large coarse punctures, the anterior border flatly sub-inverted-V-shaped, the bounding line deep, slightly curved, nearly straight with only a few slender scales at the sides behind the line, posterior subvertical margin of the ventrite with a line of rounded squamae; ventrite two with medium-sized, oval squamae borne from punctures; ventrites three and four each with a row of small, rounded squamae normally continued entirely across the ventrites; ventrite five not quite twice as broad as long, closely punctate, densely clothed with comparatively small to medium-sized oval squamae which give way to fine, curved, suberect setae in about the apical half.

Length: 2.1-2.4 mm.; breadth: 1.0-1.2 mm.

New Caledonia. Holotype male collected at Hienghene, October 5, 1940 by F. X. Williams, and one male paratype bearing the labels "Noumea N. Caledonie Delauney" and the name label "*Ocladius narius* (or *nasius* ?) Fauv. Collection Fleutiaux". The types are stored in Bishop Museum.

The name *Ocladius narius* Fauvel, is evidently a manuscript name, for I can find no record of any such species having been recorded. *Ocladius* does not occur in the Pacific.

The bristling erect setae serve to separate easily this species from *williamsorum*, and the completely squamose elytral intervals and the absence of a granule on the metasternum distinguish it from the other New Caledonian *Ampagia*.